WHEELING, WEST VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1886.

turbulence of the mob have so far proved unavailing. They have been unable to clear the streets and traffic is for the time

the afternoon a gorgeous equipage was driven near the mob. Some one said the turnout was the Lord Mayor's

and the rioters at once made a rush for it

and the rioters at once made a rush for it, seemingly determined to tear the vehicle to pieces and stamp its occupants to death. The police, however, by a vigorous charge rescued the equipage and its occupants and got them to a place of safety. The mob at present is simply a tremendous mass of undirected human savages. Nothing, it would seem, but the want of some popular leading prevents the riob.

ome popular leader prevents the mob rom exerting its strength in some organ-zed movement which might bring about the most disastrous results.

THE MOB CHARGED. During the afternoon the police charged

the mob twice in full force, for the pur-

oose of breaking it up, and driving the

fragments from Trafalgar Square.

But both efforts were absolutely futile. The mob would yield a little at one point of attack, but bulge out in some other direction so the police couldn't surround it or break it. Each failure of the police.

or break it. Each failure of the ponce was greeted by the vast assemblage with

driven in the alley-ways and by-ways of

the town. Every precaution was taken to

THE SOCIALISTS PLEA.

xtent and character of the distress

Incidents of Monday's Outbreak.

LONDON, Feb. 9 .- Among the incidents

the rough treatment inflicted upon the Earl of Derby, (Lord Cremorne, in the trish peerage). As the mob entered Pall

Irish peerage). As the mob entered Pall Mall, Lord Cremorne was discovered making his way through the crowd of by-

was filled, as the crowd passed those but

ngs. A shower of stones was directed gainst the town residence of the Baroness

ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

him he entirely broke down, gave way to his feelings and wept aloud. John Ruskin, living with Thomas Pyle,

northeast of this place, while felling a tree, had his law and both legs broken by the tree falling on him.

Swindler Arrested.

o the News from Dennison say: Thos. C.

The Intelligencer.

By the death of General Hancock passes away another of the conspicuous figures in the late civil war. In Winfield Scott Hancock was realized the ideal soldier o apon him was to admire; brave but not rish; with the mind to plan and the fire to execute chivalrous in his obsdience to aspenors, yet never hesitating to assume responsibility where duty demanded; kind to subordinates, yet maintaining sted dacipline; in time of war exerting all the force of arms, and in the day of peace bowing gracefully and loyally to

General Hancock held important, though not the highest, command; but he did his work so well where duty called him, that his countrymen would have great party for the Presidency of the Cantel States, General Hancock was patriot of the highest type,

History will not rank General Hancock with the few really great military comwell say that he lacked only the opportusity. It is not necessary to speculate on what night have been. It is enough that braye and brilliant soldier, a patriot who lived his country above his life and whose services in her behalf earned for him an o his memory, expressing, however poorly, their admiration of the soldier and their

Waxs the mob wants to take Paris up has only to dodge behind the fog.

Ir cost the city \$300 for Chief of Police Porter Smith, to prove that he swore to false charges against Mayor Grubb

Cot. Thavis will make an efficient mem Supril has done well to select him. He as intelligence and coursge and will take that the Commissioners will at once orga

walk-over in the Fourth District a jury c pagest on him in Charleston, Mr. ibson will have to get leave of absence harleston junta is harsh in its manner of

Ir Messra. A.J. Sweeney, Bernard Shan ley and John G. Hoffman, Jr., are so very ery dead as Democrats, why doesn't the seemed Register cover their mortal reains with the mantle of sweet charity The dead will not rice again until the last hump bows. Perhaps it is the awful fear bat they are not dead that gives the Reger and its cotorie the nightmare.

THE Washington, Pa , Reporter reminde is readers that it is nearly twenty years ince a liquor license was granted in that rporation; and then the eye encounters his to the same column : "There seemed e a general saturnalia in Washingtor aturday night; whisky flowed freely." What then does Washington gain by the free flow of whisky? The evil consepeaces flow with the whisky, and whisky atts into the public tressury nothing to eip pay for the damage. This is not od business, and as a matter of morals

Pankensnegg, W. Va., Feb. 9.-Hon. harles T. Caldwell, of this city, has pre-ared to enter a \$5,000 libel suit in the nited States Court at Cincinnati, O., gainst Judge Russell, the financial man the Middleport (O.) Herald. At the time when Attorney-General Alfred Caldwell's scent escapade in Wheeling was made able, the Middleport Herald confounded is identity of the Caldwells, and took oc-ation to vent the spleen of an 'old-time rodge against the Parkersburg Caldwell. midure, and he proposes to make the epi-bole an interesting and costly one to the statistial defamer who confounds his identi-fy with that of the Attorney General of this State.

STRUCK DOWN

New York, Feb. 0.—Samuel Thompson, stleeman for Whittield, Powers & Co., ry goods dealers, of this city, had a quarearly this morning on Greenwich avetue, with Alexander Slater, a bar-tender. ster struck Thompson on the head with a bare fist, felling him to the sidewalk,

the fall of Thompson his head struck effactories with a crash, and his skull is fractured by the fall, and he died in e station house shortly after he was great. outsyed there.
Slater said that Thompson, who was a mach tailer and heavier man, struck him a a saloon with a billiard cue, and that is only retailated when they reached the treet. Thompson was once wealthy. He was in the cotton business formerly, and that a sprulation, His joks are said to be vanity, and respectable residents of Palucali, ky.

A Riot squelched.

Lynchauro, VA., Feb. 9.—A special to he Daily Advance from Christiansburg, a, says a riot occurred at Ronald last night. Twenty drunken negroes attempted to take the town. The citizens called on Christansburg for help which was quick-

General W. S. Hancock Suddenly Summoned to Another Sphere,

Where Beat of Drum or Blast of Bugle will Not be Heard.

The Inspiration of Three Important Battles in the Late War

Dies at Governor's Island of Complication of Diseases.

A Brief Outline of His Distinguished Military Services.

The President's Eloquent Tribute to the Honored Dead.



NEW YORK, Feb. 9 -Major General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., died at 2:35 was the result of a malignant carbancle fined him to his bed for several days. No serious alarm was felt until shortly before

The news caused the profoundest sorroy commercial and financial circles, as vell as among business men generally. When the sad event was known in the unexpected. General Hancock was in Manual me coain was unexpected. General Hancock was in Washington a week ago and was obliged to return home without paying his respects to the President, the carbuncle which caused his death having made its appearance on the General's neck at the base of the brain.

THE CAUSE OF HIS DEATH. General Hancock has been ailing for ome time and had been unable actively attend to his military duties on the Island. He suffered from a complication Island. He sucrete non a complication of diseasee, but still fought sgainst bis allments until a recent development of a carbunole while he was in Washington compelled him to remain in his house. From this attack he did not rally, and his condition has been considered precarious for a day or the past.

His only son died last autumn, and since then he has not been given the strength to resist disease with the determination he had previously exhibited. When he expired his wife was beside him. Upon the announcement of his death the flag at his headquarters was displayed at halfmat and telegraphic dispatches were sent to the army stations in the harbor, the army building at Houston and Greene streets and the Navy Yard, as well as to Washington and other places. General Hancock's condition had been the source of much anxiety to the officers and men of of much anxiety to the officers and men of his department since the beginning of the

MANNER OF HIS DEATH. The Sudden Shock to His Family-A Com-

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 .- In front of No. 8 noon was pacing to and fro. It was the residence of Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, who died therein at 2:51 o'clock. In the second story front room, fur-

nished with soldier-like simplicity, lay the remains of the General who, as the guards remarked, let his troops to more battles than any of his military contem-poraries. The death of General Hancock May Mised Up Two West Virginians, 15 Ashed to Pay for the Mistake.

Dathes tann any of man Mistake Consent Hancock was not merely a surprise to his family, but it was a shock to them asto his friends.

Ashed to Pay for the Mistake. I wenty days ago he started on business connected with the Department of the Atlantic to Philadelphia where he remained two days. He then proceeded to Washington where he had business. In Washington a boil developed itself on the back of his neck. It was lanced January 30, and as the General was much inconvenienced by its presence returned to New York several days sooner than designed. During the first week of February the boil developed into a inalignant carbancie which suppurated constantly and prevented rest or sleep. constantly and prevented rest or sleep. Dr. Janeway called, and it was not until marked weakness resulted from the presence of the carbuncle that the surgeon discovered that General Hancock surgeon discovered that General Hancock
was suffering from diabetes and kidney
trouble. Dr. Janeway called in consultation Dr. Sutherland, the medical director
of the department and Dr. D. M. Slineon,
of New York. The medical men concluded the case was assuming a very serious form on Monday. At 10 o'clock Monous form on Monday. At 10 o'clock Mon-day night, before going away, Dr. Janeway found the patient in good spirits and able to assist himself, and left him apparently improved.

At 6:45 this morning Mrs. Hancock dispatched an orderly for Dr. Janeway, as the General was ainking rapidly. The Doctor came speedily and found the Gen-Doctor came speedly and found the General in a comatose state with a feeble pulse and all the premonitary symptoms of death present. He summoned the two physiciams already named. Hyperdermic injections of brandy and gither and carbonate of ammonia and brandy were administered. These, however, only alleviated the suffering of the soldier who gradually sauk away until death was touched at 2:51 r. M. as stated. In the words of Dr. Janeway. away until death was touched at 3:01 P. a. as stated. In the words of Dr. Janeway, "the General wont down to the close of life like a person descending a flight of stairs." When death name the three physical statement were only stairs. Your death tame stay five pays
scients and the hospital steward were only
present, Mrs. Hancock then being in an
adjoining room.
The General leaves his widow and three
ward?
ward?

The General leaves his widowand three grand-children, two girls and one boy, named Mora, Ada and Gwynno, the issue of the General's son, Russell, who died December 20, 1884, and whose loss the General ever since mourned bitterly. Major General Whippie will assume command of the Department, supported by Lieutenant Colonel Jackson, until the President shall appoint the General's successor from Generals Schotledd, Terry or

agreed upon up to a late hour to-night. It was stated by one of the staff officers that Mrs. Hancock had expressed herself as being opposed to a military funeral; that it was her desire that the funeral arrangements be as simple and unostentatious as possible. It is also eaid that Mrs. Hancock is opposed to having the body embalmed and to its lying in state. In conversation with one of the officers to-night, that gentleman stated that in all probability only the immediate relatives and most intimate friends would be invited to attend the obsequies, and that only eight or ten officers of his immediate staff and a small detachment of soldiers would accompany the remains to the grave. Throughout the city to-night, wherever people were grouped, the fact of General Hancock's death was a subject of comment and its announcement, where not

people were grouped, the fact of General Hancock's death was a subject of commert, and its announcement, where not known, was a challenge to surprise. The death, though occurring late, was announced in some of the evening papers, and thus the masses were made aware of the fact, while at the clube and hotels the tape bore some magne details that served for a text of comment. The little steam cutter belonging to the Government and which plys between the battery and Governor's Island, was kept busy during the evening Many military men visited Governor Island, was kept busy during the evening Many military men visited Governor's Island to tender their sorrow to the officers stationed there, or to offer condolence to the bereaved family. The telegrams came in a steady stream to the Island office and the operator, with scarcely a moment's respite, had all he could do to write them out as fast as they arrived.

HIS CAREER,

The Eventful Life of the Dead Soldier Winfield Scott Hancock was born nes Norriatown, Montgomery county, Pa. February 14, 1824, and consequently was but a few days from being 62 years old at the time of his death yesterday. His an-cestors were Revolutionary soldiers, and his lather was in the war of 1812 with Great (4ther was in the war of 1812 with Great Striain, consequently it may be said that he inherited his soldierly qualities, and that he responded with alacrity and enthusiasm when the call of public duty demanded, General Hancock entered West Point Academy at the age of sixteen, and graduated well up in his class in June, 1844, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Sixth United States Infantry. He served on the frontier in fighting the Indians until the outbreak of the Mexican war, in which struggle he gained eminent war, in which struggle he gained eminen When the sad event was known in the Exchanges and the Cuatom House flags at the battles of Contrerss and Cherubusco. Were immediately ordered at half-mast. It had not been generally known that General Haucock was ill and his death was unexpected. General Haucock was in Washington a week sgo and was obliged.

> At this time he held the rank of Cap tain. When the struggle in Charleston Harbor reached him at Los Angeles, he liest forwarded to Governor Curtin his application for a command among the troops of his native State, and then contributed his part to saving California to the Union with the tower of country he always ovinced. This task was by no means an easy one, as the State was largely extited by Southenners and but

> means an easy one, as the State was largely exteed by Southerners, and but for the efforts of bold, loyal men California would have been one of the rebellions commonwealths.
>
> Had the rebellion extended west of the Rocky Mountains, the increased danger to the Union is apparent. The temptation to Great Britain to interfere would have been vastly greater, to say nothing have been vastly greater, to say nothing of the strain upon the resources of the country caused by having to extend the

operations of war across so wide a range of COMMISSIONED A BRIGADIER. Gen. Hancock volunteered his services to Gen. Scott, then head of the Army who directed him to report at Washing

Before Hancock reached the Capital ton. Before Hancock reached the Capital McClellan had succeeded Scott, and on the recommendation of the latter Hancock was commissioned a Brigadier General September 21, 1861, and assigned to a com September 21, 1861, and assigned to a command under "Baldy" Smith. His brigade was composed of Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin and Maine volunteers.

Gen. Hancock's services in the defense of Washington were great. He figured with honor at Lee's Mills, Va., April 16, 1862 and in the appreciation constitute. 1862, and in the subsequent operations before Yorktown; at Williamsburg, May before lorklown; at Williamsburg, May 5, 1882, his men bore a conspicuous part; be repulsed the enemy at Garnett's Hill in June; served well at Golding's farm the 28th of the same month, Savage's Station the succeeding day, and White Oak Swamp the next. At Antietam, Sept. 17, he led his brigade until given command of the First division of the Second corps, where he stormed and carried a portion of the rebel lines, capturing many prisoners, arms and stander of colors. November 29, 1862, he was promoted to Major General for gallantry, and served at Fredericksburg in December, Channellors-ville in May, 1883, covering the retreat. He was given command of the Second Corps June 10, and permanently assigned to that command by the Fresident June 25. At Gettysburg, on July 1, 2 and 3, he bore a noble part, and fell severely wounded.

WILLIAMSBURG. 5, 1882, his men bore a conspicuous part

In the last days of March, 1862, the Arm of the Potomac was landed at Fortres Monroe and extended its lines across th Peninsula. General Hancock's brigade took part in the advance on Richmond, and for a month was engaged in bloody skirmishes with the enemy. On the 4th of May it was discovered that the Confed-erates had evacnated Yorktown, and the pursuit began, which was checked by en-countering a second line of formidable works. General Hancock was ordered to works. General Hancock was ordered to reconnoitre. He pushed forward and moved rapidly toward the enemy's center at Fort Magrader. By this movement the Confederate left was turned, and it was evident to the rebels that their whole line must be abandoned or Hancock dislodged. The condict began and raged all that day, and owing to the fallure of reinforcement to arrive Hancock was compelle to retire. The next day the enem in full force burst upon the intr to retire. The next day the enemy in full force burst upon the intrepid Union General's forces. They
swept forward under a deadly fire.
Hancock maintained a steady front and
a no less deadly fire, but fell tack alowly
to the crest of a gentle ridge in his rear.
The Confederates came on furiously with
their overwhelming numbers, shouting,
"Bull Run! Bull Run! That flag is ours!"
Hancock haited and steadied his command at the crest for one brief moment.
The enemy were but forty yards distant;
the next incident would decide the day.
He dashed the next instant from his place
behind the lines and riding bare headed
along the bissing front, shouted, "Forward? Forward! For God's sake, Forward?" No sconer did the men recognize
his heroic figure than they sent up a grand
cheer above the din of lattle and advanced
to the charge. The day was won, and the

the charge. The day was won, and the enemy retreated before the inspired attack of the Union forces.

THE THIRD DAY AT GETTYSBURG.

A writer has said: "It will hardly be disputed that the battle of Gettysburg was ressor from Generals Schoffield, Terry or pre-eminently. Hancock's, and to him lioward. Orders in relation to the funeral prove than to any other, under God, must

ceremonies are expected from Washington to-morrow. Meantime the body will be embalmed by the officers of the Post. The General will probably be interred at Norristown, Pa.

THE FUNKRAL ARRANGEMENTS.

So far as could be learned no definite arrangements for the funeral had been agreed upon up to a late hour to-night. It was stated by one of the staff officers that Mrs. Hancock had expressed herself as being opposed to a military inneral; that it was her desire that the funeral arrangements he as simple and unostentiatious as possible. It was iterated at the right of ed and accompanied by his staff, with the corps flag flying, started at the right of the line and slowly rode along the terrible crest to the extreme left of his position, while shot and shell roared and crashed around him, and every moment tore great gaps in the ranks at his side.

Suddenly the firing ceased, and then came the charge of Longstreet's corps. The clash was teriffic, but the Federal army stood its ground and replused the charge. At the most critical moment Gen-

charge. At the most critical monace, charge, the charge and although desporately wounded, he continued to direct the light wounded, he continued to direct the light wounded, he continued to direct the light wounded.

For his eminent services at Gettysburg Hancock was formally thanked by General Meade, by Congress, by the State of Penn-Moade, by Congress, by the State of Pennsylvania, by Philadelphia, and by a grateful people sverywhere. Having partially recovered from his wound he was in command of his corps through all the terrible tattles of the Wilderness, and on the 12th of May, 180t, he achieved the mrs. brilliant, as well as the most substantial victory of the campaign. In the morning of that day he assaulted the enemy's works at Spottsylvania and carried them by storon, capturing a Major General and Brigadier, four thousand prisoners, thirty stands of colors and twenty pieces of artillery. Williamsburg, Gettysburg and Spottsylvania are the lasting monuments of his war record.

General Hancock after these achievements could have received the command

General Hancock after these achievements could have received the command of the Army of the Protomac; in fact the President and Cabinet seriously contemplated his appointment, but he was ever taithful to his centradia in the field and he personally urged the retention of General Meade. He remained with the Army of the Potomac until November 26, when he was ordered to Washington to entils and organize a coris of veterans. 1804, when he was ordered to Washington to entist and organizas corps of veterans 50,000 strong. He was relieved from this service before it was completed and placed in command of the Middle Military Division, embracing the departments of West Virginia, Ponnsylvania and Washington, with headquarters at Winchester, Va. Happily the collapse of Lee's army and the end of the rebellion soon followed, and he was never required to lead his new army into battle. army into battle. In July 1865, General Hancock wa

laced in command of the statute A year later, now bearing the commission of a

IN RECONSTRUCTION TIMES As commander of the fifth Military District composed of Louisians and Texas, which delicate duty he assumed Augus which delicate duty he assumed adgist 27, 1867, General Hancock did what he could to restore order by peaceful methods. He maintained that the civil power had resumed supremacy, that except the abolition of slavery the status quo ante bellum had been restored; "that it was his purpose to respect the liberties of the people." Yet he wished it understood that "armed cabellion to the law will be instantly sugrebellion to the law will be instantly sup rebellion to the law will be instantly sup-pressed by arms." This proclamation President Johnson transmitted to Con-gress, accompanying it with the suggestion that "some public recognition of General Hancock's patriotic conduct is due, if not to him, to the friends of law and justice throughout the country." General Han-cock's attitude excited much uniavorable comment in the North. It also brought on a controversy with Governor Pease, of on a controversy with Governor Pease, of Texas, in which affair Hancock bore himself with characteristic firmness and dignity.

In a letter to General Sherman, Decem ber 28, 1876, in reply to an invitation for his views concerning the disputed elector al count, General Haucock said: selection or inauguration of Presidents

* * Some tribunal must decide whether the people have duly elected a President.

* * What the people want is a peaceful determination of the matter, as fair a determination as possible, and a lawful one. No other administration could stand

the test."

In the National Democratic Convention
of 1808 General Hancock received 1444
votes for the Presidential nomination. In
1880 he received the Democratic nomination at the Cincinnati Convention. In the ensuing election he was defeated by James A. Garneld by 214 to 115 electoral votes General Hancock has been in the Depart ment of the Esst, with headquarters or Governor's Island, within easy reach o New York city.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON. he President's Eloquent Tribute—Marks Respect to Hancock's Memory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9 .- A telegrap anouncing the dangerous illness of General Hancock was received by the Presient about 1 o'clock to-day and was read to the Cabinet then in session. Just after the Cabinet adjourned a second telegram was received conveying the intelligence of was at once placed at half-mast and the President soon after issued the following Executive order.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,) WASHINGTON, D, C., Feb. 9, 1885. WASHINGTON, J., C., Feb. 9, 1889. J Tidings of the death of General Win-field Scott Hancock, the senior Msjor General of the Army of the United States, have just been received. A partiolic and valiant defender of his country, an able and heroic soldier, a spotless and accom-plished gentleman, crowned alike with the honors of military renown and the highest tributs of his fellow-countrymen to his tribute of his fellow-countrymen to his worth as a citizen, he has gone to his reward. It is fitting that every mark of public respect should be paid to his memory, therefore it is now ordered by the President that the national day he dimemory, therefore it is now ordered by the President that the national flag be dis-played at half-mast upon all the public buildings of the Executive Departments in this city until after his funeral shall have taken place.

Daniel S. Lamont,

Private Secretary,
The President also sent the following telegram to Mrs. Hancock:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 0. To Mrs. W. S. Hancock.

Accept my heartfelt sympathy and condolence in your terrible bereavement. The heroism and worth of your late husband have gathered to your side in this hour of your sidiletion a nation of mourners.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the death of General Hancock
the flag on the War Department was
placed at half-mast by order of the Secrethe promulgation of a general order for-mally announcing his death to the army, which will be issued to-morrow. The maily announcing his death to the army, which will be issued to-morrow. The Secretary of War also recalled the invitationa he had issued for a reception to the officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps for this evening.

Corps for this evening.

AGAINST GIBSON.

A STATE HOUSE CONFERENCE

Which Threatens to Tear the Congres sional Crown from Eustace's Head. Lively Times in Prospect-Gibson not Afraid of the Combination.

private advices from Charleston that a sucus was held there a day or two since ngaged in by Governor Wilson, Okey Johnson, Treasurer Thompson. Secretary State House faction. The result of their deliberations was that the State Administration pledged itself to secure the nomi nation of Thompson for Congress agains Eustace Gibson and the defeat of Camden for the Senate.

It is said Judge Johnson pledged bim until the victory was assured, and then he sent an officer to announce the glad tid-self to send a solid Thompson delegation ings to General Mosde, the commander of the army.

It is said Judge Johnson pledged him sent to send a solid Thompson delegation from Wood county, and Wilson stated that several sheriffs of the upper counties and county to see that a several sheriffs of the upper counties. from Wood a south Inomposit detegation from Wood county, and Wilson stated that several sheriffs of the upper counties had agreed to see that anti-Uamden legislative tickets were elected. It is also said that Snyder was looked after and plans were drafted for his slaughter.

I asked Gibson about it to-day, Hesald: "I am assured anch a caucus was

I asked Gibson about it to-day. He said: "I am assured such a caucus was held. If it is true that Judge Johnson was there, it is a serious mistake for a man occupying a position on the Supreme bench, and his action comes with bad grace from him, considering the fact that I am the only representative from West Virginia who has been urging his appoint ment as Minister to Guatemals, which place he is an applicant for. As for Thompson, he owes his present position to me. I labored hard for his nomination and I will work just as hard to keep him to me. I labored hard for his nomination and I will work just as hard to keep him in his present position."

This last declaration was accompanied

This last deciaration was accompanied with a suggestive smile.

Gibson further said he thought the caucus might at least have adjourned to within the boundaries of his district, or let his constituents mausge their own affairs. "They want to beat me because I am friendly to Mr. Camden," said he. "I am survivised at them addotting ring methods are the said out of the said survivised at them addotting ring methods." irprised at them adopting ring method olitics after posing as the one elemen in the Damocratic party opposed to rings.

From what I can learn, complications of an interesting nature are arraing, which are likely to produce great dissensions among the Third and Fourth district Democrats next summer.

BUSTACE TALKS About Mr. Hogg's Interview-A New Tar Bill to be Introduced, Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- Your correspond dent met Captain Eustace Gibson this orning, and called his attention to the interview with Mr. Charles Edgar Hoge in which he claims that Gibson had agree with him not to be a candidate for a thir term, and much more bearing upon the sue between the two gontlemen.

"I never made any such agreement with Mr. Hogg," said Mr. Gibson. "His memory does not serve him right. Previou to the last convention I did express to him that a member of Congress, having erm, was by rights, entitled to a renomin ation as an endorsement, I may have said to him that in all probability I would said to him that in all probability I would not desire a third term, as I was growing irred of public life, and preferred to settle down and devote my entire attention to the practice of my profession. I may have made such a statement as that to him, but do not see how it could be construed into a bargain or agreement not to be a candidate. I dany that I agreed with any one not to run again for Congress. As I stated at that time, I thought it possible that I might want to retire, but did not say positively I would, for I could not foresee what circumstances might arise to make it desir-I would, for I could not foresee what circumstances might arise to make it desirable that I should return to Congress. I my people are satisfied with my service they will return me. My claims will be presented to them, and whatever their decircular I structure, it will be heatful. cision is I am sure it will be heartily ac-quiesced in by all the candidates. I am not afraid of defeat, nor do I apprehend any trouble over the matter of the nom-

WHY DOLEN WAS BOUNCED. "I see it is charged that you had Pa Dolen bounced from the Congressional Library and had appointed in his place a

man from your district who is not a natu alized citizen; how is that?" inquired th alized citisen; how is that?" inquired the INTELLICENCER representative.
"Well," replied Mr. Gibson, "I will tell you about that: Dolen never signified to me his desire to remain in the place. When I had him appointed some time ago, he gave me to understand that he only wanted it to help him along in his studies. Since then he has procured his license and entered upon the practice of his profession. Maurice Ruddleson wanted a place, and remembering that Dolen told me he only wanted this position temporarily, I had Ruddleson appointed, supposing Dolen did not want it any longer. Ruddleson is a naturalized citisen, reports to the contrary notwithstanding."

Ruddleson is a naturalized citizen, reports to the contrary notwithstanding."

"What are the chances for having the proposed Marine Hospital erected at Point Pieasant?"

"Very good. Nearly all the river men favor that point, and I do not think I will have much difficulty in getting the River and Harbor Committee to report in favor of Point Pieasant. The Government can purchase the Kings House, a beautifully of Point Pleasant. The Government can purchase the Kiine House, a beautifully located hotel property, which is specially adapted for the purpose; and besides giving more satisfaction to the people directly interested, can economize by selecting the West Virginia site."

"Will there be a tariff bill introduced into Congress this winter?"

"Yes, sir; a tariff bill to revise the tariff will shortly be introduced and it will pass."

TABIFF MATTERS. "Will it be another attempt at horizo

I voted against striking out the enacting clause, but would have voted against the bill, on a final passage. I had arranged for coal, sait, iumber and iron to be restored to the list of dutiable articles, so that in case the Morrison bill had passed, it would not have affected West Virginia much. The bill to be proposed will make all the necessary reductions, and I think will be satisfactory to the country."

"You are not then a free trader?"

will be satisfactory to the country."
"You are not, then, a free trader?"
"No; I take the middle ground. I believe in a tariff for revenue—enough to meet the expenses of the Government, and at the same time give ample protection to all our industries and to American labor."

"How is the telephone investigation coming or ?"

"As I have stated to other newspape men, the Hanbeck resolution does not provide for an investigation of the so-

CAPT. SHOUSE DEAD. The New Local Inspector Stricken With Par alysis at Staubenville, Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STEUBENVILLE, Feb. 9 .- Capt. Shouse yesterday appointed Local Inspector of Hulls for the port of Wheeling was at six o'clock this evening stricken with paral ysis, and is in a dying condition. Capt Shouse is a well known river man, hav ing been on the Ohio river for twenty

STEUBENVILLE, Feb. 10, 2:30 A. M.—Capt. loctors pronounce his disease congestion of the brain.

UNITED STATES COURTS. utting Down Expenses-A Bill Propo-Looking to Further Economy.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—The inves tigations of the Department of Justice last winter resulted in a large reduction of exenses last year. In West Virginia alone there was a saving of \$28,000. In Southern Illinois there was a reduction of \$23,000, and a similar retrenchment in nearly all and a similar retreamment in nearly all the States—the greatest being in West Virginia. One-sixth of all the Federal Court business in the United States is done in West Virginia. A bill will be reported aext Monday from the Committee on Ex-penditures for the Department of Justice, providing for a requiritation of all the peruiting for a reorganization of all the Court officials,—such as District Attorneys, marshals and their deputies, clerks, &c., on a salary system. Fees and "per-quisites" are to be done away with alto-gether, and fair salaries given the officials it is said the bill will pass without opposi-tion.

.WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- Among the important measures to be considered by Congress this session is one which pro congress this zession is one which pro-poses to deal with the temperance ques-tion in a very practical and effective man-aer. It provides for scientific instruction on the subject of the effects of alcohol on the human system, in the public schools of the District of Columbia. Petitions are aow in circulation throughout the city oraying Congress to thus legislate. The praying Congress to thus legislate. oot of the evil, many of the advocates of the measure being of the opinion that the only sure road toward the ultimate aboli tion of the liquor traffic is in the educa-tion of the rising generation in the public

Must Acknowledge the Corn.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9 .-- At yesterday xecutive session of the Senate Secretary lanning's refusal to furnish the papers he McGraw case was referred to the finance Committee. I sm told by a Sen-tor that the Senate will not confirm ap-pointments made to fill vacancies made on charges until the President agrees either to produce the charges, or withdraws them altogether and acknowledges he made the

changes on purely partisan grounds.

General Gaff's Military Bill. WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 9.—General Goff nade an argument to-day before the Comnittee on Military affairs in behalf, of his bill for the relief of the West Virginia State troops, introduced some weeks since. The bill places the troops on the same footing with Federal soldiers, so that the pension laws may be applicable to them.

Will Take Apribing.

pecial Disputch to the Intelligencer.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—C. C.
Anaby, of Grafton, and George W. Taylor, of Charlestown, are among the West Vir-ginia arrivals to-day. The latter is look-ing for an office and is well endorsed. He will take anything.

CABINET MEETING.

The Auti-Chinese Ou break in Washington Territory Discussed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The entire sesion of the Cabinet to-day was devoted to the consideration of the anti-Chinese troubles in Seattle, W. T. Several of the Cabinet officers stated that they were in receipt of dispatches from the Territorial receipt of dispatches from the Lerritorial officers, including the Governor, the latest of which indicate that the local authorities have the rioters under control, and are hopfell of their ability to prevent a further outbreak and to preserve the

The fact that the Chinese Minister ha requested the aid of the Government in the protection of the Chinese was referred to by the Secretary of State. from the local authorities that it was not necessary at present to order United States troops to the scene of trouble, but the Secretary of War was instructed to have troops in readiness for immediate trans-portation in case of an emergency arising which would require their presence at Seattle. standers, apparently seeking a place of safety. He was set upon by a detachment of the rioters and severely mauled land-beaten, finally escaping with many bruises and several of his garments and a valuable eattle. The Governor sent advices of the situa-

tion to the President, but he made no for-mal appeal for aid.

Morrison's Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.-Mr. Morrison has so far perfected his draft of a tariff bill that he expects to be able to lay it informally before the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow. Mr. Hewitt has been assisting Mr. Morrison in the prepara-tion of the bill.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK

a Lendon—An Immense Mob Finally Dis-persed by the Police. London, Feb. 9.—Fears are entertained

that the riots of yesterday will be resumed This is what could naturally be expected when the immunity enjoyed by the mob in its work of destruction yesterday is considered. The police showed that they tal reduction?"
"Oh, no! Why don't you know that
Were entirely powerless to cope with such
Morrison himself didn't want that bill? a force as that with which they were conIt did not suit any of us conservative men. other demonstration to-day, small crowds of roughs have been pouring into Trafalgar square from different points of the city, and the crowd assembled there numbers fully 3,000. None of the leaders, however, of vesterday's disturbances have

ever, of yesterday's disturbances have made their appearance as yet, and whether any programme has been determined for another outbreak is not known.

West End to-day wears a holiday appearance. A general feeling of alarm and insecurity is felt among the residents of that quarter and most of the shops are closed. Tradesmen are indignant at the lack of protection afforded them by the authorities and at the impotency of tha polics. No instructions have seen even men, the provide for an investigation of the socalled scandal. I presume a new resolution covering the entire ground will be
introduced, in which case Inopa a special
committee will be given the duties of the
investigation. I do not care to be bothered with it. I would rather not express
any opinion regarding the scandal. Being
chairman of the committee, it would not
be proper."

I moth, and the supported against the pillage
and destruction of their property. Though
it is well known who the leaders of the
mob were, no arrests of any one connectet therewith have been made. The
trademen propose to send a petition to
the Home Office demanding that they be
afforded protection from the depredations
of the mob.

Hyndman, the President of the Democratic Federation, disclaims any respon-

sibility for the action of the mob yester THE GREAT STRIKE. aboutly for the action of the mon yester-day. He predicts that trouble of very serious proportions will ensue if the dis-tress existing among working people is not soon relieved. The men will not starve forever, he says, and if the author-ities refuse to help them they must not be surprised if force's resorted to to procure bread. Roughs are taking advantage of the fog to assemble in various parts of the West End. They are bold and impulent. One gang attempted to stop the carriages

To Order a Total Suspension of Work He ceived by the Strikers with Indiffer-

the Struggle-Situation Yesterday.

West End. They are bold and imputent. One gang attempted to stop the carriages of members of the nobility who were on their way to St., James Palace to attend a levee given by the Prince of Wales. A force of police was at hand, however, who drove back the crowd and dispersed them. Alarm is spreading to all parts of the city. By three o'clock the mob at Trafalgar square was estimated to be 10,000 strong. The majority of this great throng is composed oil loafers and roughs of the worst class. Large numbers of policemen are present, but their efforts to control the turbulence of the mob have so far proyed burgh coke syndicate held an important neeting to-day, at which it was decided to Connelisville district on account of the The members of the syndicate do no know to what extent the lawlessness may reach, and do not intend to jeopardize the lives of their men and their property. A general order to this effect was haued this afternoon and sent to all the mines unde the control of the syndicate.

STRIKERS JUBILANT.

A Broauford, Pa., special reports the Sterling and Stewart works, which have been running half full closed to-day, and only live men at work at the Laughlin mines. At Rafferty's mines ten men started to work loading coke, but were driven off by a mob of forty women, wives of the strikers. Last night Frank Gard ner, a deputy sheriff, was caught by a small delegation of strikers near Mount Pleasant, and severely beaten but not fetally injured.

Pleasant, and severely besten but not fatally injured.

The burning of the engine-house and tipple at the Henry Clay works yesterday, nas disabled the boilers used for furnishing steam for pumping the engines, and if the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company does not furnish the satisfact of the same of the Baltimore of the same of the Baltimore of the same of the sam ay does not furnish steam the pits will be flooded. The strikers are jubilant over the events of the past twenty-four hours, but are not disposed to commit any further law lessness.

Mr. PLEASANT, PA , Feb. 9 .- The incen-Mr. Pleasant, Pa., Feb. 9.—'The incendiarism and rioting yesterday had a depressing influence upon the men over at Alice, which is the only plant north of Scottdale making any attempt to run. Many of the men absolutely refused to go to work this afternoon. One of them, John Hubert by name, brought suit against John M. White, the superintendent, for trying to force him to work at the muzale of a revolver. While the men are resting from their arduous labors the women have loaned the war harness.

THE WOMEN TAKE A HAND

was greeted by the vast ascending o with cheers and yells. The rioters grew en raged at the frequent repetition of police hostility. Thousands of men poured down to the scene, and all the pavements in the ricinity of Frafaigar Equare were lined with excited men, the rows on either side of the streets being nowhere less than six men deep. At Bridgeport a mob of females chased workman to the shaft house and forced he engineer to hoist him to the surface after he had been lowered into the pit in put forth all their energies to suppress the after he had been lowered into the pit in the cage. The angry females made the poor fellow on bended knee swear alleg-ance to the cause of labor and pledge himself to refrain from working until such time as his brothren could join him. Over at Bassemer, where a policeman attempted to arrest Steve Swatch for rob-bing the pit, a hundred anny females. reipient riot.

The police force on duty at Trafalgar The police force on duty at Traisigal Square was enormously increased and prapared for a well-directed and a chaustive assault. This, after a long struggle, resulted a pushing the mob into the side streets and thus splitting it up. The police followed up their work and drove each fragment of the broken mob until its elements were driven in the allex-ways and by-ways or

bing the pit, a hundred angry females armed with kettles and buckets of scaldng water compelled the minion of the

the town. Every precaution was taken to prevent a reassemblage of any mohMany of the rioters have been arrested
Some of these have been inend and discharged. Others have been remanded for
trial, while a number have been sentenced
to imprisonment for various terms, ranging from one to six months. law to devote his energies to his personal eafety, while Steve was escorted by a bevy of Hungarian beauties.

The coke syndicate order to shut down the ovens is received with the utmost unconcern by the strikers. They say that it will save them considerable trouble in looking after the blacklegs, while all over the country the calls for cokes will the country the calls for coke-will become so urgent that the syndicate will be compelled to resume and the re-sumption will be at the advance. About Burns, Champion, Hindman and Wil iams, the four Socialists who inspired simption will be at the atvance. About this immediate vicinity affairs have been quiet to-day, the foreigners coming to Mount Pleasant in numbers to replenish their stock of revolver ammunition, pre-paring in peace for war.

A NEW SCHEME

in the Coke Region-Negroes to Take the Pittssurgh, Feb. 9.—A member of the

tiams, the four Socialists who Inspired yesterday's riot, called this afternoon upon Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Local Government Board at bis office. Mr. Chamberlain declined to receive them personally, but said he was willing to give attention to anything they might have to say provided they placed it in writing. Burns and his colleagues thereupon drafted actatement of their wishes. They said they had called to obtain from Mr. Chamberlain a declaration of the Government's intention with regard to procuring work for the several hundred thousand men unemployed, who were at present starving in London and elsewhere in England. oke syndicate says: The plan now is to put negroes in the places of the coke strikers. Thousands of good, stout negroes an be procured around Lynchburg, Va. Those now in the region are satisfied with Those now in the region are satisfied with the wages and are happy. Not one is taking an active part in the strike and ali would be at work if it were not for their lear of being harmed. The intention is not to bring them in large numbers at one time, but as fast as a family leaves the region a colored family will take its place and the change will be made. No attempt will be made to start the works as a whole, but as fast as the men are willing to go to work, it they have taken no active part in the strike or have not been delegates to any meeting, places will be given them. Mr. Chamberlain replied in writing that he did not think that any of the remedies proposed by the Social Democratic Federation would prove effectual to relieve the prevalent want and misery among the unemployed in England. He was, on this account unable to support the proposed measure. At the same time he felt the argent necessity of having something done and he was now having an inquiry made for the purpose of ascertaining the exact extent and character of the distress. any meeting, places will be given them.
The demand for coke is of course good, but
the increased price will not be given the
men, for the price of coke will not be
raised until the strike is settled, if it takes f the progress of the mob from Trafalgar quare toward Hyde Park yesterday, was

William Peebles, hardware merchant of Minnesota Republicans are said to be

Congressmen Morrison and Hewitt are snocking their heels together in an effort to frame a tariff bill that will please the ree-trade Democrats.

The chief detective of the Treasury De-

against the town residence of the Baroness Burdet-Coutts, in Eiration street, Piccadilly, but it is thought the attack was mischlevous rather than malicions. A very gaudy and particularly aggressive cockatoo was hanging in its cage, in one of the windows of the Baroness' house, and it addressed the crowd vehemently, if not eloquently. The bird's remarks were obviously not in harmony with the proceedings, and exceptions, which took the form of stones, were immediately filed. Little da mage was done. The Ohio and Kentucky Bridge Compa-

The Ohio and Kentucky Bridge Company, with the object of erecting a bridge over the Ohio river between Cincinnati and Covington, has filed articles of incorporation at Columbus.

It is reported from Columbus that should the Cincinnati investigation fail of going to the bottom of the election frauds, there will still remain a possibility of a fair and open investigation in the Senate.

A woman was nicked in in the street. Damsel and Conoway Sentenced-A Tree Falls on a Man.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

St. CLAIRSVILLE, O., Feb. 9.—Herbert

Special Dispeties to the Intelligencer.

St. CLAIRSVILLE, O., Feb. 9.—Herbert Damsel, who was tried last week on the charge of rape, was found guilty and today sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

Siles (Jonoway, who, while under the words) Who was sentenced from Ashtabula to the playment as the hoped, so as to be in the same city with her unfortunate husband, when the same city with her unfortunate husband, who was priced up in the streets of Columbus, O., perishing from hunger and cold. She had followed her husband, who was sentenced from Ashtabula to the state Panitentiary, who was sentenced from Ashtabula to the state Panitentiary. entiary. Silas Conoway, who, while under the

sentiary.

Silas Conoway, who, while under the influence of drink, made an assault on Joseph McConnaughy, of Bridgoport, after a full hearing of the testimony, was to-day brought into court and sentenced to 12 years in the penitentiary. Although a man of hardened sensibilities and one to a greater or less degree given to vice and immorality, yet during the time that was consumed by the Judge in summing up the testimony and pronouncing the sentence, his sobs could be heard, and when the sentence was at last made known to Chales Joseph and Frenklin Parageta.

convicts."

By the premature explosion of a blast of giant powder at the stone quarry of Chailes Moore, near Franklin, Pa., yesterday, Moore and a man named Charles Nitts were terribly injured. The faces and eyes of both men were filled with powder. Nita' jaw bone was fractured and his teeth blown out. He will die, but Moore will recover.

In order that sufferers may know that Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will always core them, Logan & Co., and Charles Menke-meller emphatically say that if the Tablets Carlock, President of the Texas, Oklahoma Homestead Colony was arrested in this do not relieve every case of Dyappenia, city festerday upon a warrant sworn out by United States Postofiles Inspector Merton, charging him with using the mail for fraudulent purposes, and in default of bail he was lodged in [all,